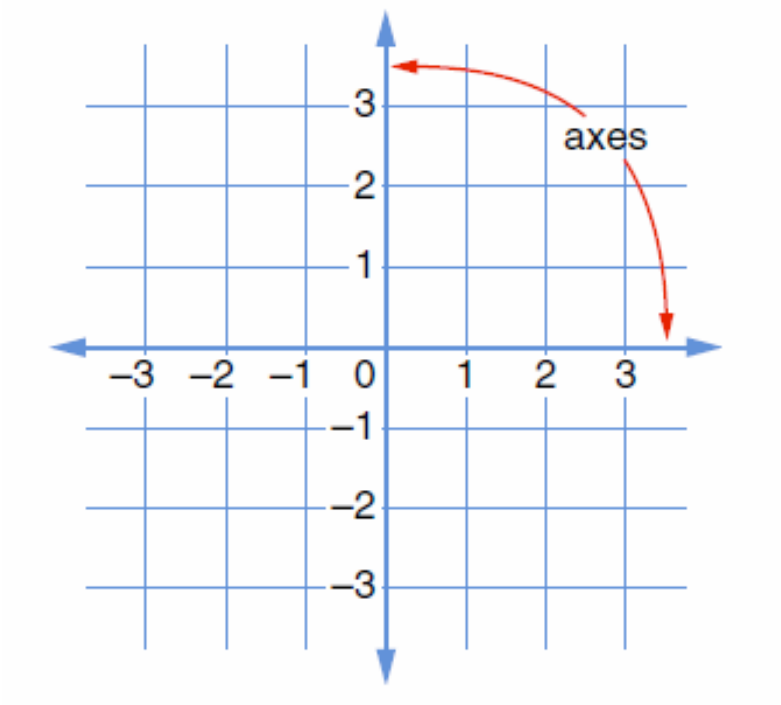
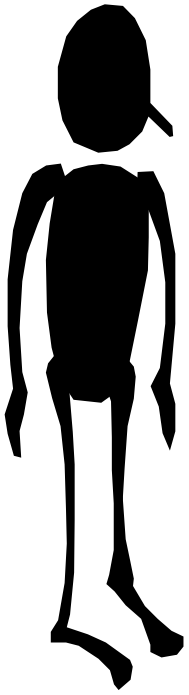
Axis of a coordination grid – either of the two numgber lines used to form a coordinate grid. Plural is axes.

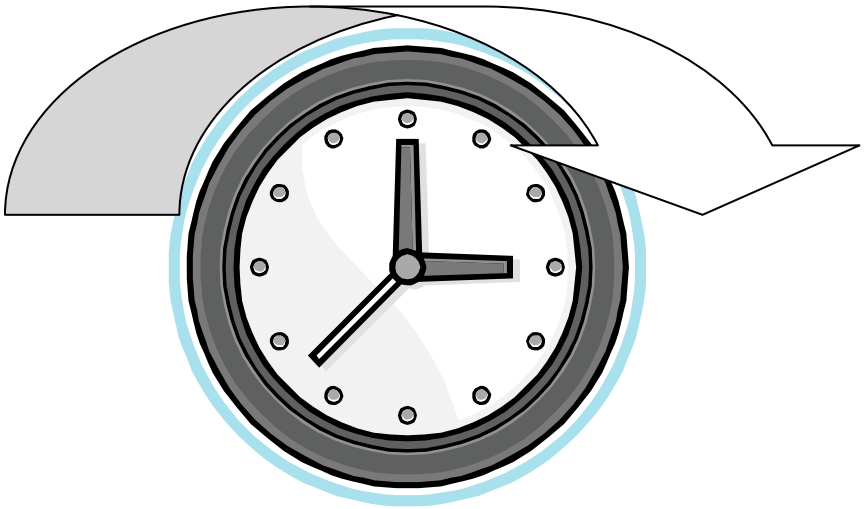


Base Line – a line or number used as a base for measurement or comparison

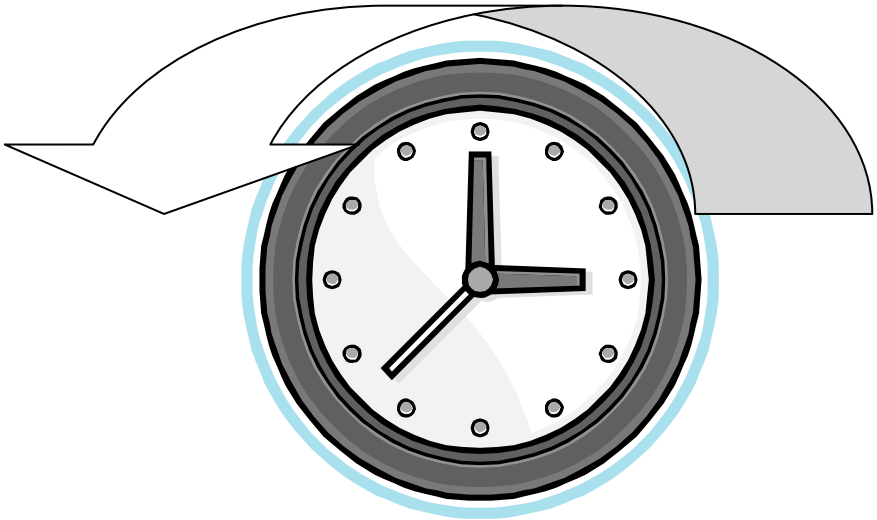
An average man, 6 feet tall, will be the baseline to which we compare other measurements of height.



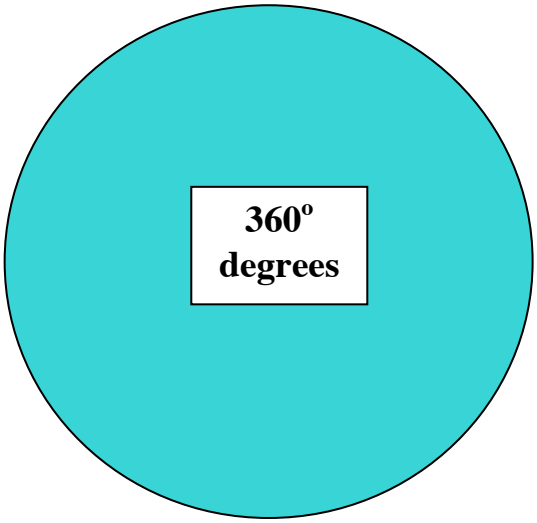
Clockwise – the direction in which the hands move on a typical analog clock; a turn to the right



Counterclockwise – opposite the direction in which the hands move on a typical analog clock; a turn to the left



Degree – a unit of measure for angles based on dividing a circle into 360 equal parts; a unit for measuring temperature



Dividend – The number in division that is being divided.

$35 / 5 = 7$ $\quad$ $40 \div 8 = 5$ $\quad$ $12\overline{)\,36}$ (quotient: 3)

dividend $\quad$ **dividend** $\quad$ **dividend**

Divisor – The number that divides another number in division.

$35 / 5 = 7$ (5 = divisor)

$40 \div 8 = 5$ (8 = divisor)

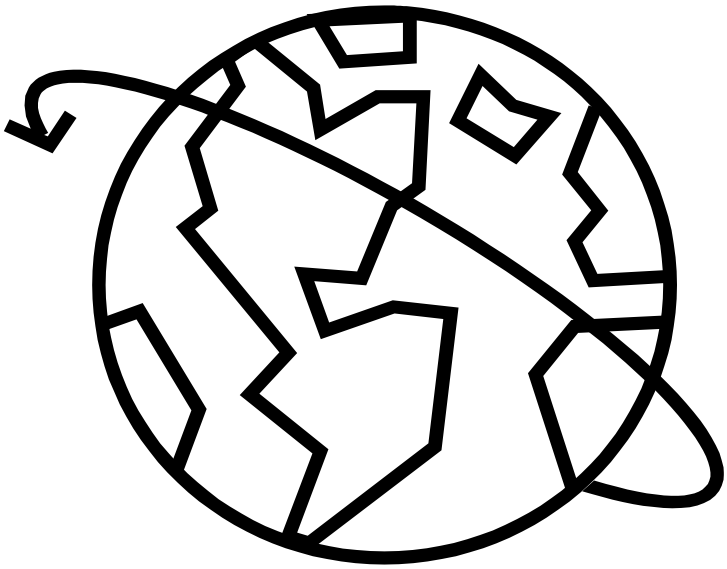
$$12 \overline{)\,36}$$ with quotient 3 (12 = divisor)

divisor divisor divisor

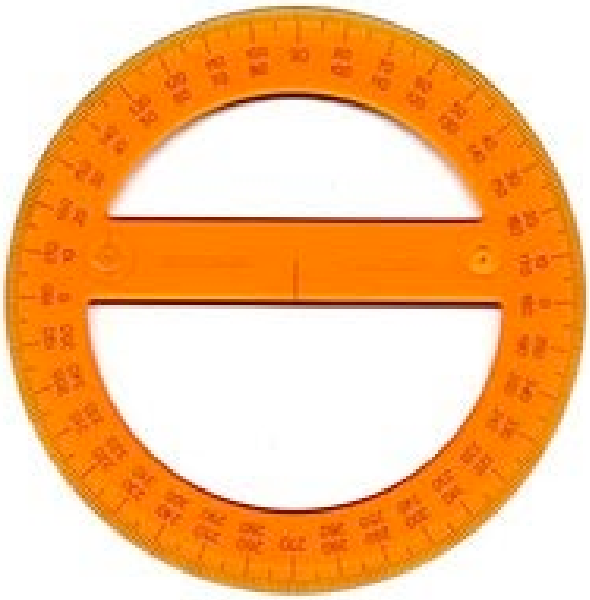
Equal Groups Notation – a way to denote a number of equal-sized groups; the size of each group is shown inside square brackets and the number of groups is written in front of the brackets

3 [6s] means 3 groups with 6 in each group

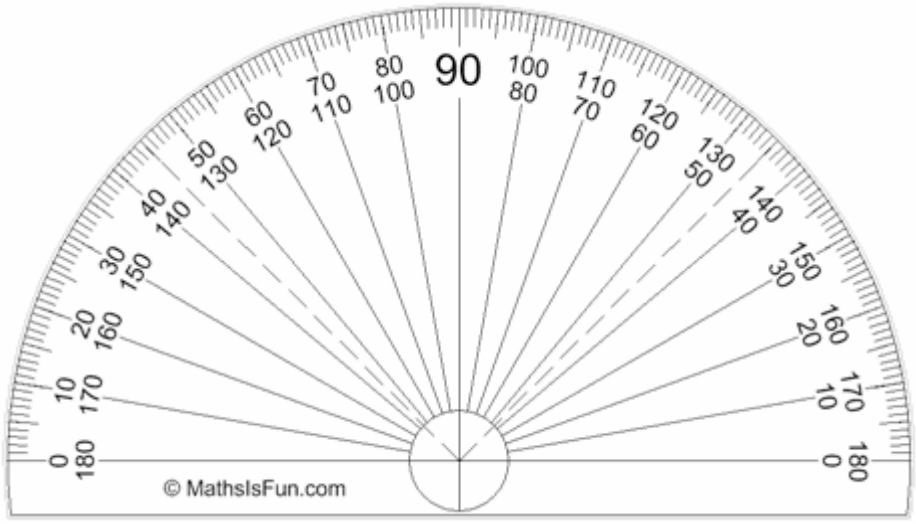
Equator – an imaginary circle around Earth halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole; the equator is the 0^{o} line for latitude



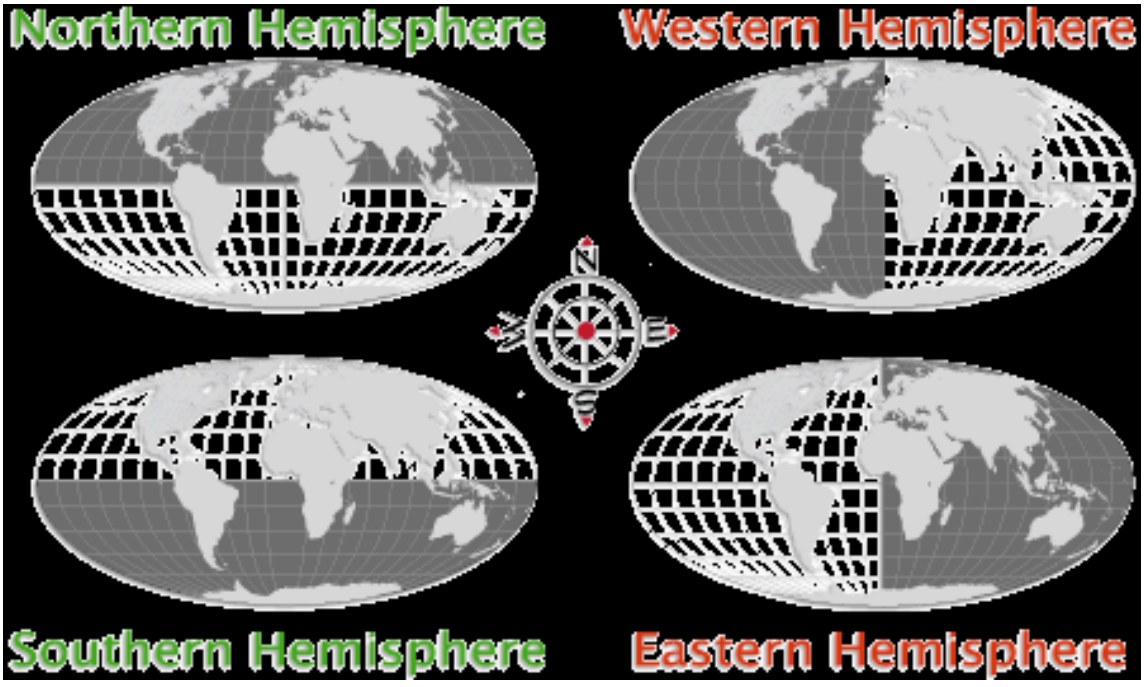
Full-circle Protractor



Half-circle Protractor

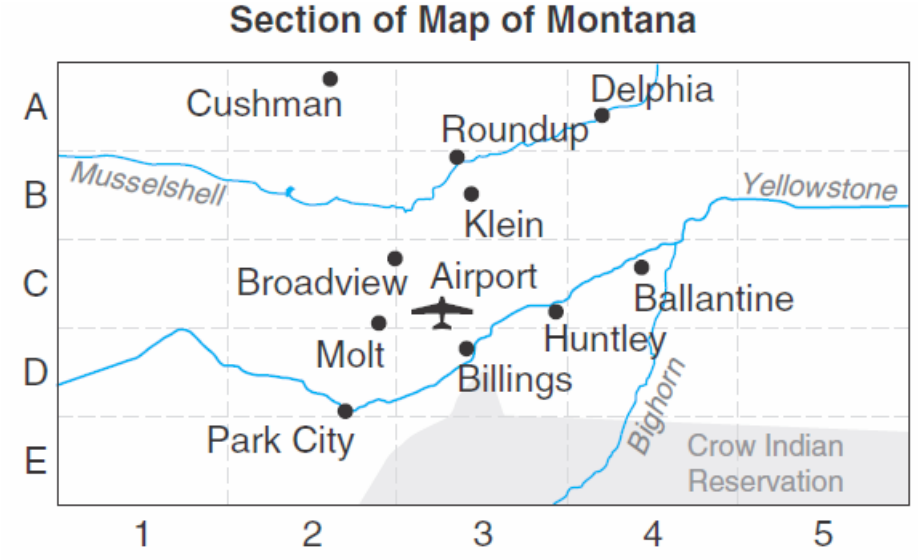


Hemisphere – a half of a sphere, bounded by a great circle; either the northern or southern half of the Earth divided by the equator

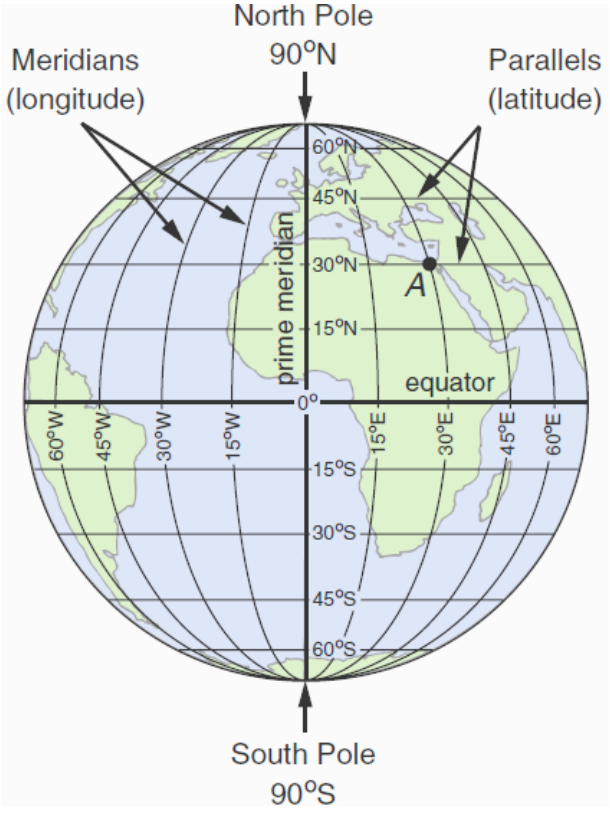


Index of Locations – a list of places together with a reference frame for locating them on a map

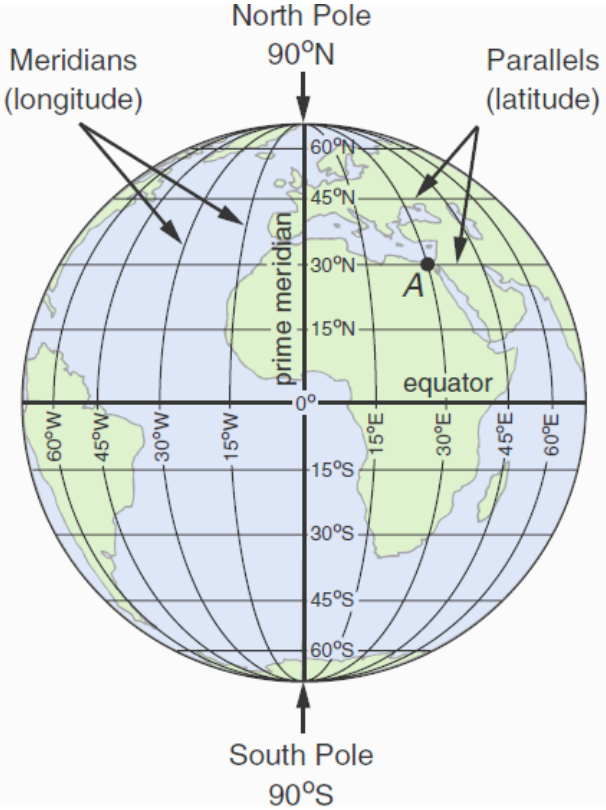
"Billings D3" means that Billings is in the rectangle to the right of D and above 3 on the map



Lines of Latitude – lines of constant latitude drawn on a 2-dimensional map or circles of constant latitude drawn on a globe; also called parallels

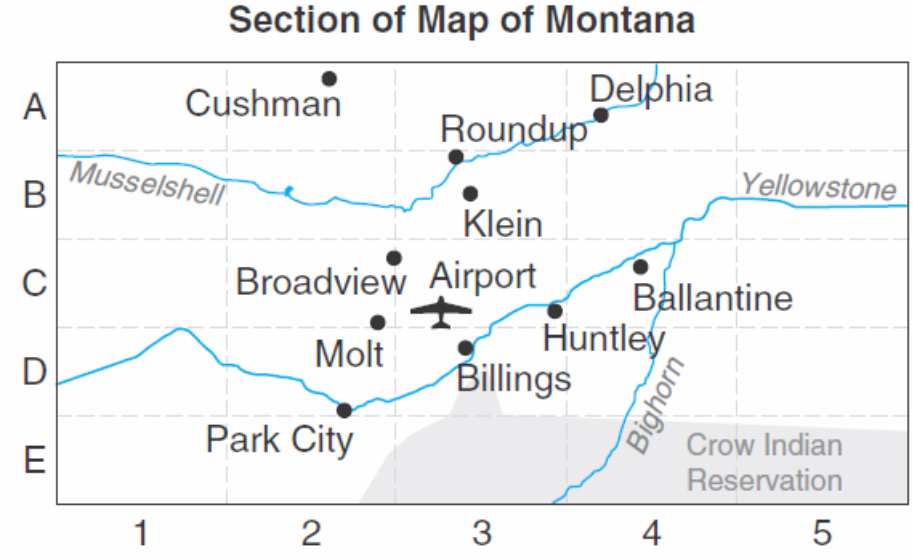


Lines of Longitude – lines of constant longitude drawn on a d-dimensional map or semicircles of constant longitude drawn on a globe connecting the North and South Pole; also called meridians

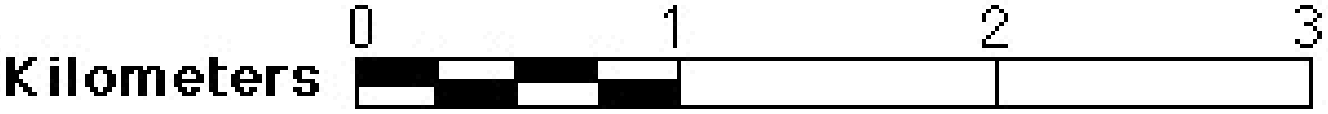


Letter-Number Pair – an ordered pair in which one of the coordinates is a letter; often used to locate places on a map

The Letter-Number paid D3 gives the location of Billings, Montana



Map Scale – The ratio of distance on a map, globe, or drawing to an actual inch.



Meridian Bar – a device on a globe that shows degrees of latitude north and south of the equator, called a meridian bar because it is in the same orientation as meridians or lines of longitude

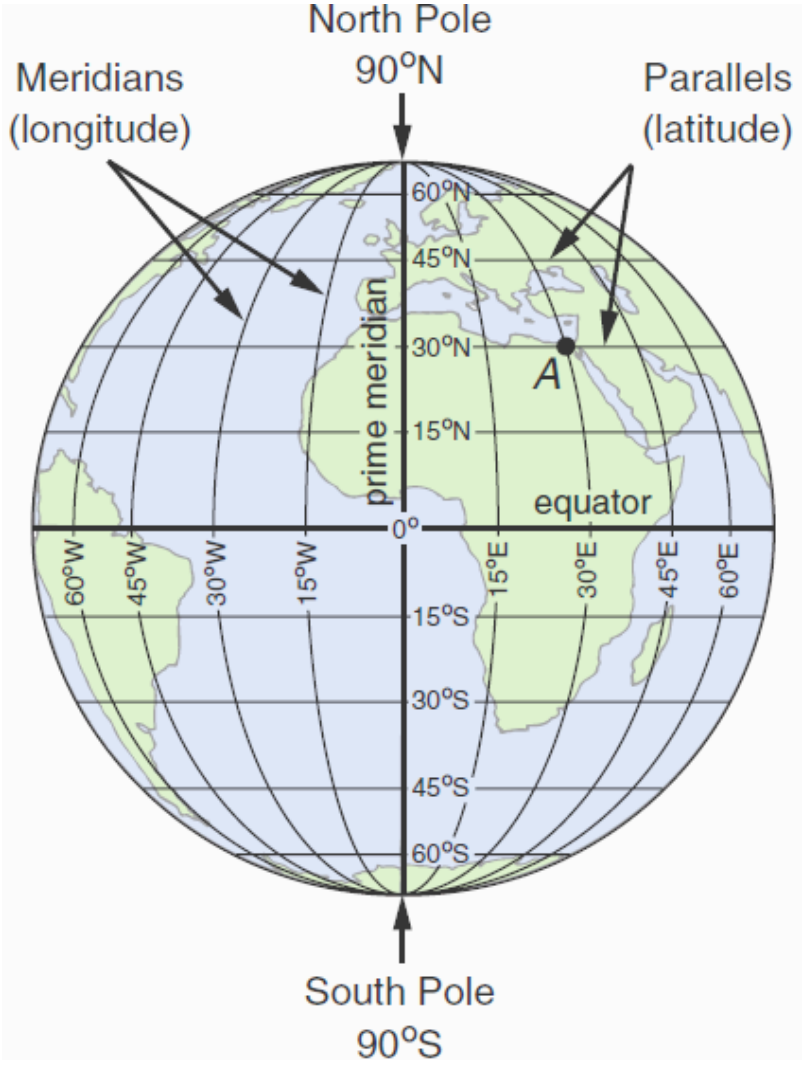
Mixed Number – a number that is written using both a whole number and a fraction

$2\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{7}{8}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$

Division Diagram – a diagram used to model situations in which a total number is made up of equal-size groups

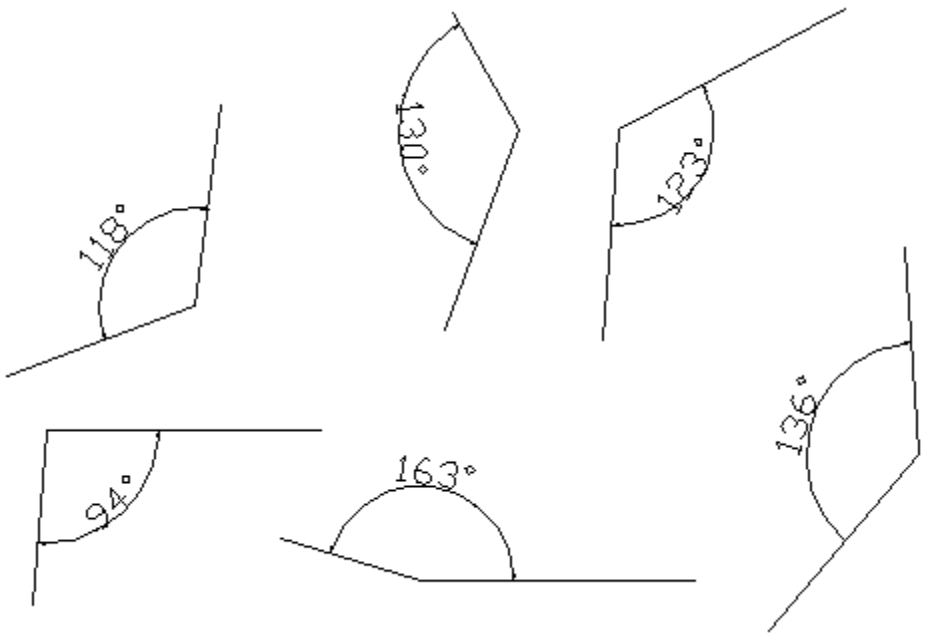
rows	chairs per row	chairs in all
15	25	?

North Pole

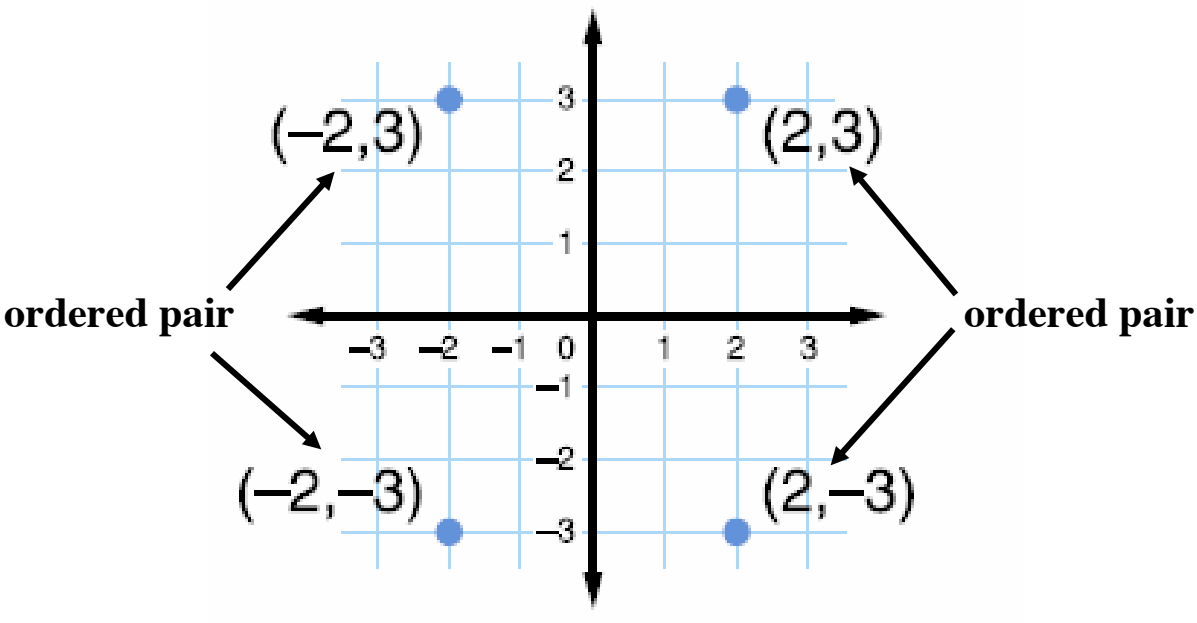


South Pole

Obtuse angle – an angle with a measure between 90° and 180°



Ordered Pair – two numbers, or coordinates, used to locate a point on a rectangular coordinate grid; the first coordinate *x* gives the position along the horizontal axis, and the second coordinate *y* gives the position along the vertical axis



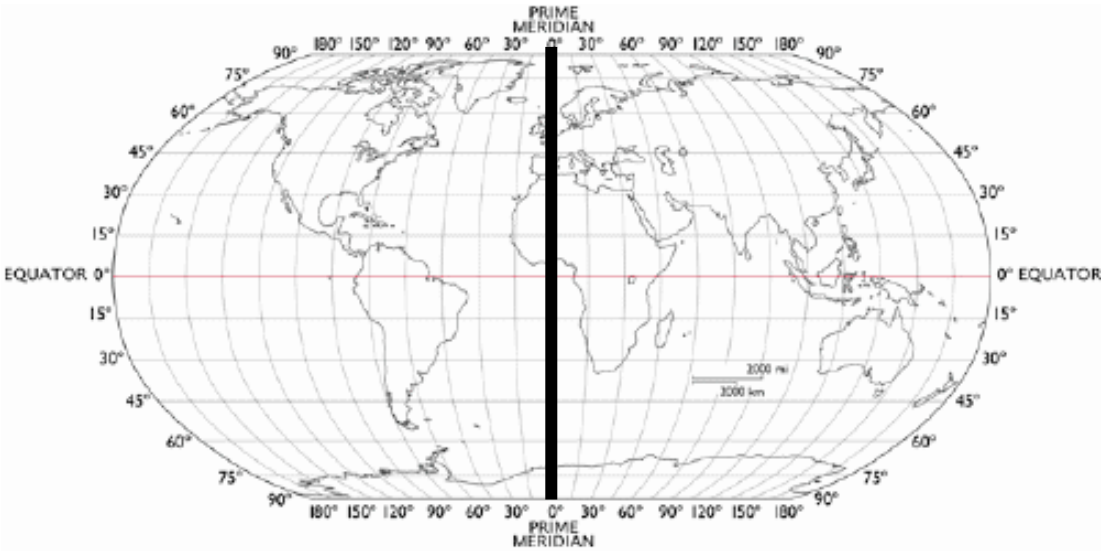
Partial Quotient – a division algorithm in which a partial quotient is computed in each of several steps

Example 1,010 / 6 = ?

	Write partial quotients in this column.	
6)1,010	↓	*Think:* How many [6s] are in 1,010? At least 100.
− 600	100	The first partial quotient is 100. 100 * 6 = 600
410		Subtract 600 from 1,010. At least 50 [6s] are left in 410.
− 300	50	The second partial quotient is 50. 50 * 6 = 300
110		Subtract. At least 10 [6s] are left in 110.
− 60	10	The third partial quotient is 10. 10 * 6 = 60
50		Subtract. At least 8 [6s] are left in 50.
− 48	8	The fourth partial quotient is 8. 8 * 6 = 48
2	168	Subtract. Add the partial quotients.
↑ Remainder	↑ Quotient	

The answer is 168 R2. Record the answer as $6\overline{)1{,}010}$ $\overline{168}$ R2
or write 1,010 / 6 → 168 R2.

Prime Meridian – an imaginary semicircle on Earth that connects the North and South Poles through Greenwich, England



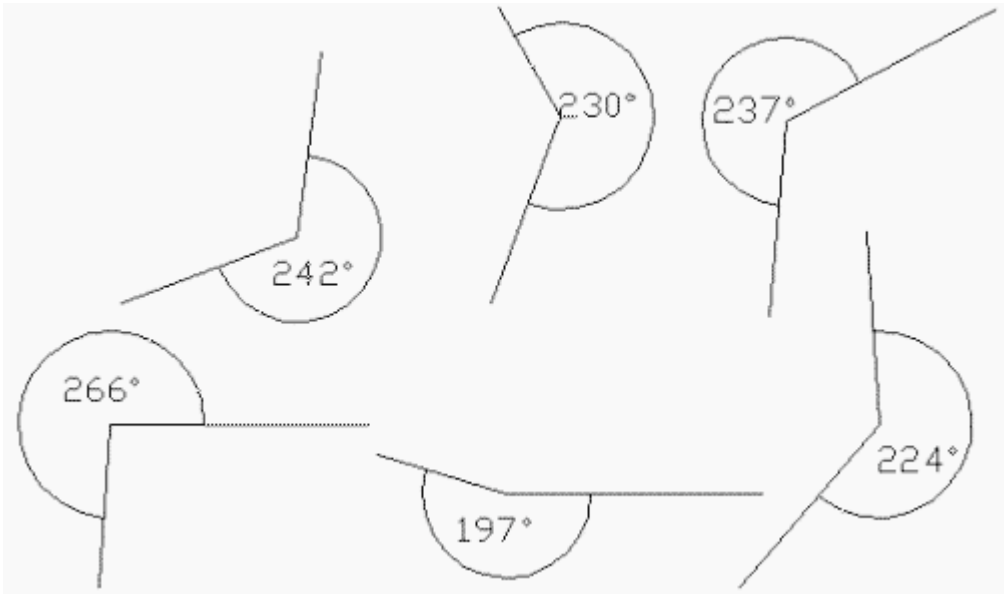
Quotient – the result of dividing one number by another number. The "answer" for division

quotient **quotient** **quotient**

35 / 5 = 7 40 ÷ 8 = 5 12) 36

3

Reflex angle – an angle with a measure between 180^o and 360^o



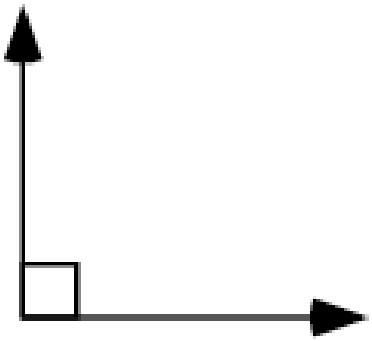
Remainder – the amount left over when one number is divided by another number.

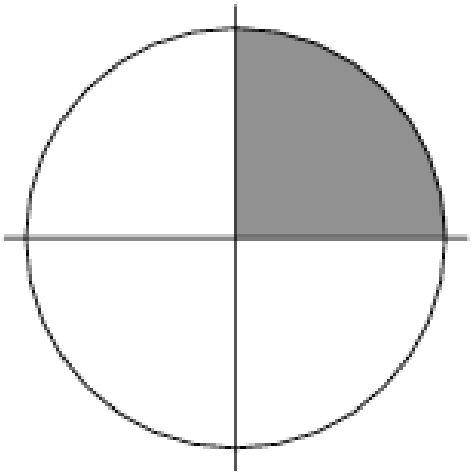
remainder **remainder** **remainder**

35 / 4 = 8 R3 40 ÷ 9 = 6 R4 10) 36

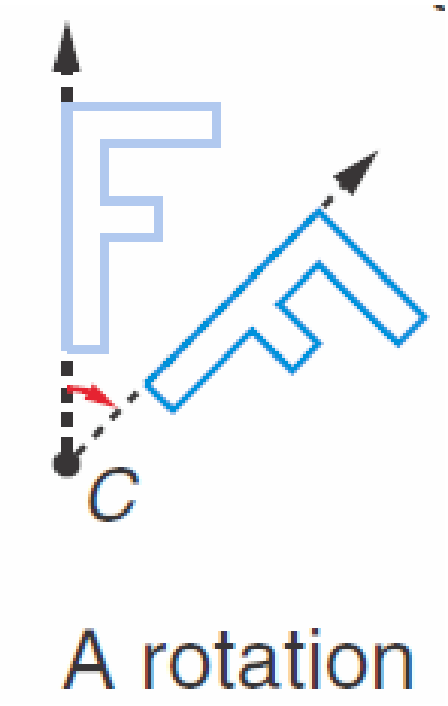
3 R6

Right angle - an angle with a measure of 90°

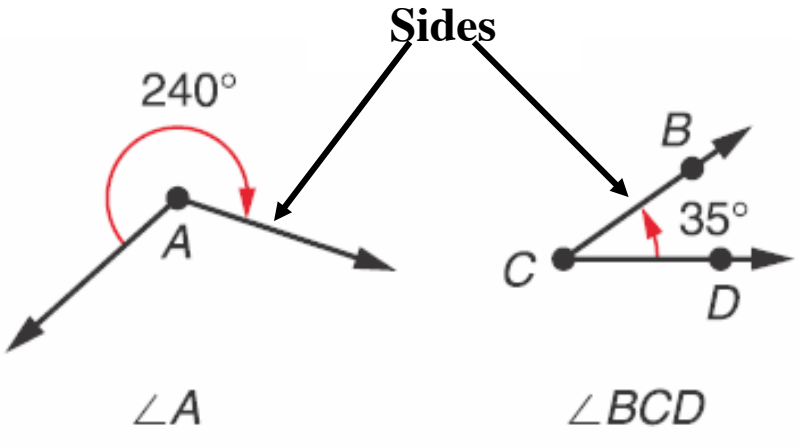




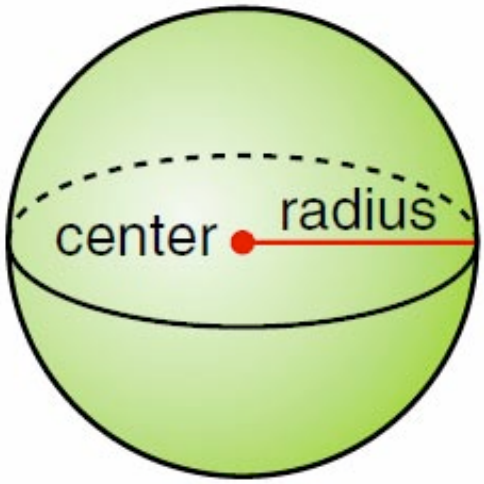
Rotation – a point *P'* is a rotation image of a point *P* around a center of rotation *C* if *P'* is on the circle with center *C* and radius CP; also known as a turn



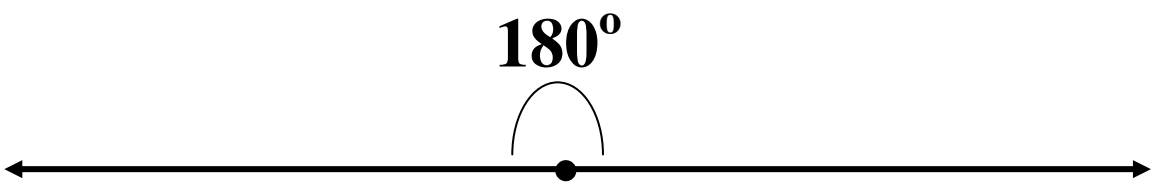
Sides (of an angle) – one of the rays or segments that form an angle



sphere – the set of all points in space that are an equal distance from a fixed point called the center of the sphere; the distance from the cednter to the sphere is the radius of the sphere; the diameter of a sphere is twice its radius; points inside a sphere are not part of the sphere



Straight angle – a 180° angle



Vertex/Vertices – the point at which the rays of an angle meet; plural is vertexes or vertices